THE GLOBE.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 11, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MILLERSVILLE, LANCASTER Co., June 4th, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—On the 27th ult. I had the pleasure of setting foot upon the pavement of Lancaster City, and after having made inquiry as to the proper course to pursue, I set out for Camp Johnston. Immediately after passing the guard at the entrance, I had the pleasure of meeting Captain Johnston, of the Union Guards, who was anxious that I should accompany him to a platform, overlooking the parade ground, to take a view of the 14th and 15th regiments that were there on drill; and it is nothing more than justice to say, that I doubt if there are two regiments, of the same experience, in the Keystone State, that understand their business as well as the 14th and 15th. The movements, such as forming and reducing squares, changing front, passing from line into column, and from column into line, &c., were executed with that readiness that reflects much credit, both on officers and privates.

After two hour's drill, parade was dismissed, and I had the pleasure of meeting two of my most intimate friends, W. W. Borst and S. T. Davis, formerly of Huntingdon county, who have, within a few days past, entered Capt. Johnston's company; they, in fact *all* were in very good spirits, and were anxious to be moving south.

Yesterday, the 3d, the two regiments referred to, moved to Chambersburg. A very important movement will not only be made from thence this week, but will be made by Pennsylvania troops commanded by Gen. Patterson; the column will embrace about 15,000 men. The intention is to dislodge the rebels from Harper's Ferry. A few days will satisfy *General Impatience himself*, who, General Scott says, is the only General he is afraid of.

Yours respectfully,
R. A. R.

PENN TOWNSHIP, June 10, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—A week has again been wafted into the dread records of the past, since my last communication to your welcome sheet, and has left with us scarcely any items worthy of note. The abundance of rain during the last week, kept the farmers mostly housed up, or at least prevented them accomplishing their necessary labor, such as tilling the corn, &c., which stands in great need of cultivation, as in many cases it is striving hard to keep pace with the exuberant plants, which promise fair to gain the ascendency; but I see with the new week we have prospects of fair weather, and our good farmers with their willing hands and strong appetites for green corn, will soon set the little captive free.

On last Saturday the Home Guards made their appearance in full trim.—Their expertness in military accomplishments is surprising when compared with the limited time for practice. Next Saturday the company have an invitation to go to McConnellstown on a grand parade, which I have no doubt will elicit much credit, as well as be entertaining to behold.

Penn is all right in the present National crisis, with a manifest development of patriotism and fortitude to defend the glorious Stars and Stripes at the point of the bayonet while breath remains; harboring and quartering none but the true Union-loving men and women.

Yours &c.,
COSMOPOLITE.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, June 7th, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—Some time ago I had intended to send through the columns of your paper, a few lines to our friends among *The Globe* readers, and now I have *determined* to do so. If your compositors are ever inclined to say "*really*" at my nervous chirography, let their disgust melt to pity as they imagine the subscriber seated on the *seated* end of a camp kettle, with paper on the soles of a new pair of shoes, No. 11—the *sole* equipments yet furnished us.

The experience of a soldier's life in Camp—Curtin, I can speak of, only—is not one of so many hardships as is generally supposed. Our company in their expectations of provisions, &c., here, have been very "agreeably disappointed." Our beds are not the downiest, nor our viands the richest; yet tired limbs, soon by *custom*, rest as well on straw, and soldiers being blessed with a good appetite, they can relish the *substantial* with a will, and we get plenty to satisfy the most *ravenous*. Very true, that sometimes in their new life, the "tear of regret will intrusively swell" in the eyes of some of the boys, as their "fancy reverts" to the "good house at home," and especially to their mothers' corner cupboard, where the "lasses and 'sarves" used to be kept; but it is a soldier's duty to forget such luxuries, as it is natural that he does; however, all the sweet things of life are to be had here—for the money. The soldiers are "a gay and happy" lot of men, and jokes are taken and given here, that would occasion "black eyes" at home,

We had two desertors from our company, previous to being sworn in. I'll not tell who they are, for they have the names of *men*, and having men's names, you *might* think they *were men*; but according to "Billy," the poet, to call *cowards*, men, is at best, but a grievous error, &c. May the wounded American eagle ever shriek over their heads, so that they may know no peaceful slumbers!—That is rather an inhuman wish, still, I say, if the old bird will come down so low, *let her do it!* [Peter, the names of the deserters were given in our last issue.] Yesterday, through Mr. Jas. Patterson, our company thankfully received from the ladies of Canoe Valley, favors in the shape of cakes, pies, &c., for which the boys expressed their gratitude for the kindness, by giving three cheers, and hearty cheers they were, too; they *might* have been heard away in Canoe Valley—if we had have been there.

The Huntingdon boys are here, all right, but are not sworn into service yet. I believe you may hear again from

"PETER," OF ALEXANDRIA,
A member of "Scott Infantry."

LETTER VI.

3d SERGEANT "STANDING STONE GUARDS."

FAIRFAX, June 6, 1861.

Long Silence—New Encampment—Entrenchment—Fairfax—Brigade Guards—Visitors, etc.

FRIEND LEWIS:—During the last two weeks I have received many missives from different friends throughout my native county, inquiring the cause of my long silence. In answer to those inquiries, I can only reply, inconveniences for writing, and attention to duty required of me as a soldier.—Some were under the impression I had became ill; others presumed I was wounded. This letter will show I am still able to scribble a line, and, I thank God, I am still able to shoulder my musket, travel through "Dixie's Land," devour a soldier's rations, and live contented.

Who wouldn't be a soldier?
(In such a time as this,)
To trample on Confederacy,
That we may live in peace.

Since my last, we have been encamped near Washington, quartered in Alexandria, Va., and encamped again. Our camp at present, or at least as far as I can understand, is minus a name. Why is it? Because it is not worthy a name? or is it because so many names are appropriate that it requires time to make a selection? If such is the case, call it "Grassy Camp" at once, for a more appropriate one cannot be selected. I am certain, Mr. Editor, you would agree with me if you were here. Perhaps I am interfering, so to the entrenchment.

Since the pitching of our tents at this place, (I mean near Alexandria,) there can be seen hundreds of our bold soldier boys piling up the turf for self-defence. Three hours each day, I believe, is the time appointed to dig.—Last Sabbath, I fell in the rear of the diggers, marched to the great embankment, held an inspection, then concluded the entrenchment was almost large enough to bury the United States. Perhaps my conclusion was wrong.—If you please, we will leave the entrenchment and step out to Fairfax.

This place is situated about a quarter of a mile from Camp, on the Mount Vernon road, and is well known by our boys as the "Secession Guerilla ground." On this ground, during the last week, considerable firing has been done by our Brigade guards; but the only "Seceshers" killed have proven hogs, dogs, and horned cattle. Yesterday morning it befel us to assist in taking charge of the guards for the above named place. Notwithstanding the rain, which come down in torrents, we marched forth and stationed our guards. It appeared the longer we remained, the harder it rained. On this ground, and in the rain, we were compelled to remain twenty-six hours, during that time, *without eating*. You can imagine what we resembled next day.

On the 3d and 4th we had the exquisite pleasure of taking by the hand, Col. S. S. Wharton, Levi Evans, Esq., and Dr. C. W. Moore. It causes quite a rejoicing in camp when our Huntingdon county friends call to see us. May they continue coming.

Our sincerest thanks are due lady S. J. Yocum, of Mapleton, for those delicious cakes sent us, individually.—Wonder who'll send the next?

CAMP CHAMBERS, June 7, Com. C., 3d Reg. P. V.

DEAR EDITOR:—Once more I sent myself with knapsack on my knee, (which, by the way, answers for a writing desk,) to give you a few items of what is going on in camp. On Saturday, the 1st inst., we moved from our quarters in Chambersburg, and after a warm and dusty march, we arrived here, where we pitched our tents, and are living "at the top of the pile." We have every thing we want, and if our Huntingdon county friends could see the ravages perpetrated on the feathered tribe, they would think we were not cut short of provender, as has been reported. Our old Uncle—Sam—provides plentifully, and with the extras, we have more than we need. Yesterday, we received a wagon-load of fine beef, presented by the farmers near here, which was divided amongst the 3d Regiment; and in the afternoon we received a large wagon-load of bread, pies, cakes, pickles, &c. &., from the ladies of Greencastle, for which they received the thanks of the 3d Regiment, particularly from company C. The citizens are very kind to us, for which they receive our thanks.

We are encamped in a beautiful country, where good water plentifully abounds. Although we get some of the Plaster paris pretzels once in a while, we have good living. We don't mind the bread, as it is a very wholesome diet.

The boys are all in excellent spirits, and are getting more anxious every day to pay a visit to the Southern rebels, where they think they can do justice and honor to the glorious Stars and Stripes. There is a little of everything going on here. The 2d and 3d Regiments are in this Camp, and the boys have some fine fun among themselves. For my part, I never enjoyed myself better.

The weather has been rather damp since we encamped here, but we have good tents, and consequently keep quite dry. I wish you were here to take dinner with us, as we have a large young "Shanghae" in preparation for the pot. I know you could relish it; and at all events, I know Mess No. 8 will.

We received a copy of the *Semi-Weekly Globe*, yesterday, for which you have our thanks. I expect we will move from here soon, when you shall hear from me again.

Yours truly,
S. G. B.

Senator Douglas' Last Hours.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in a long notice of Senator Douglas, says:

"In his last days, he gave those who stood near to minister to his wants, the most convincing assurances of the depth and earnestness of the lively love of country, that filled his heart.—In his waking hours, as well as in those moments when the violence of his disease unsettled his great intellect, he was busy with national events, and the conflict that is now upon us. It was his last wish that the work which will regenerate the country while rescuing it from his enemies should go rapidly on. To one, in a wandering moment, he said, "I station you at the Relay House. Move on!" Of another he asked, "Why do we stand still? let us press on! Let us to Alexandria quick!" To still another he said, "Telegraph to the President, and let the column move on!" And so throughout the progress of the disease which struck him down—he was thinking of his country and her peril. At Washington, in his imaginings, and in the command for which nature had fitted him, and which would have been bestowed had he lived, he seemed to direct events and dictate victory. And when the lucid intervals came, he was, if not so emphatic, not less sincere.—The salvation of the Republic, was uppermost in his thoughts by day and by night. His conviction, that the imminent peril of death, his complicated affairs gave him no concern. Almost his last coherent words, were an ardent wish for the honor and prosperity of the Republic, by the defeat and the dispersion of her enemies. The country, regardless of party distinctions, wherever the love of the Stars and Stripes is not repressed by the terrorism which he knew and hated, will treasure up his dying prayer and make his hopes and aspirations the rule of patriotic endeavor."

In another article the *Tribune* says:

"It was not until some ten days since that Senator Douglas' illness assumed an alarming type. From the first he had been attended by some of our best medical talent, and latterly it was thought desirable to summon hither Dr. Miller of Washington, in whose care Mr. Douglas has passed through former severe illnesses. Dr. Miller and the Washington relatives of Mrs. Douglas reached Chicago on the 25th ult., and since then have been closely in attendance upon him.

"Throughout the latter part of last week, Mr. Douglas' condition was deemed extremely critical, with the chances against his recovery. His primary attack was acute rheumatism, which rapidly assumed a typhoid character, and continued from the first, very unyielding. After some ten or twelve days, his malady was complicated by an ulcerated sore throat, which soon yielded. Torpor of the liver and constipation of the bowels ensued, soon followed by a jaundiced condition, accompanied by poisoning of the blood, which prostrated his nervous system still more.

"A wandering and delirious state accompanied his illness more or less from its inception to its fatal close.—At such times as he was rational, last week, he seemed aware of the grave fears entertained in his behalf, and on one occasion said to those about him, that he knew his constitution so much better than they did, he felt confident he should recover from the attack.—Doubtless his will and courage, joined to his great physical powers, had much to do with his so long continuing to resist a malady before which feebler men would have rapidly succumbed.

"Throughout Saturday it was feared he could not survive many hours. As nightfall drew near, without any positive change having taken place in his disease, he yet seemed easier, and so passed the night. He had only brief intervals of consciousness after this, but lay in a quiet state, gradually but surely sinking. At times he briefly rallied, but it was not to a clear conception of what was transpiring about him. On one occasion indeed, it was evident that memory and habit of mind was strong in the dying statesman, and that his thoughts were once more in the Senate Chamber. One of his physicians, Dr. Hay, was administering a blister. "What are you doing?" asked the patient; "stop, there are twenty against me, the measure is defeated!"

"At an early hour yesterday morning he had an interval of rallying, was rational, conversed briefly with those about him and then sank gently and quietly until ten minutes past 9 A. M. when he breathed his last quietly, and without a struggle.

"His devoted and loving wife remained with him to the last moment, Madison Cutts, his brother-in-law, Miss Young of the Tremont House, B. G. Caulfield and Dr. Hay were also present."

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., at the residence of John G. Miles, Esq., by Rev Mr. Zahnizer, Mr WESTLEY M. HOLMES, to Miss CLARISA V. MILES, all of this place.

"In Union there is strength." May our young friends enjoy a long life of prosperity and happiness.

On the 6th inst., at the parsonage, in Marklesburg, by Rev. J. K. Breiker, Mr. ANDREW GRUBB to Miss ELLISON MCCAIN, both of Penn Township.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., after an illness of almost three years, MARTHA ELLEN, daughter of Ferdinand and Martha Corbin, aged 13 yrs. 7 mos. and 20 days.

Her spirits is not dead,
Though low her body lies,
But, freed from sin and sorrow, fled
To dwell beyond the skies.

That death is but a sleep,
Beneath the Saviour's care;
And he will surely safely keep,
Her body resting there."

On the 8th inst., in Juniata township, of Consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Nicholas Decker, aged 35 years, 9 mos., and 12 days.

In Alexandria, Va., on the night of Friday the 7th inst., Eyzipchia, JOHN GIBBS, a member of the "Standing Stone Guards," of this place. Gibbs was an Englishman but lately arrived in this country, and is represented by the officers of the company as having been one of their best men. He was interred at Alexandria by his company on Saturday.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 29, 1861.

To All Persons in Possession of any Arms Belonging to the Government.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, May 20, 1861.

To R. C. MCGILL:

SIR:—The Act of Assembly, approved the 15th day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled, "AN ACT to create a loan and to provide for arming the State," requires the collection of Military arms belonging to the State, for the purpose of remodeling and distribution.

You are hereby instructed to furnish, at once, to this Department, the names of all the Captains of Companies who have such arms in their possession, stating the number and description thereof. You will also employ some suitable person or persons to collect all those in the hands of disbanded Companies and individuals throughout your Brigade, and to box up and send the same to me at this place.

E. M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant General.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1861.

Any individuals knowing persons to have the aforesaid arms, are required to report to me, or to hold to answer the same at those persons refusing them.

R. C. MCGILL,
By order of Adjutant General.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND
WITH
NEW GOODS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.20 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE.
Nov. 24, 1860. Supt.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests a call and will please

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in cash, are better than *serving credits* to *lost accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

ENVELOPES!

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper.
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by
AMES A. BROWN.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Falling, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Colic, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c. &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Tympanitis, Bowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TARAND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Heat Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the sudden cure of Asthma

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.
[June 20, 1860.—1y.]

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

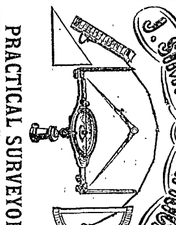
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Berdan's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weyland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Belfab's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Church Glee Book—Tula's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, figured by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1855.]

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 60 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

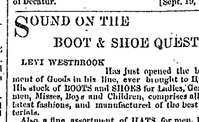
IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the every body's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
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CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
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A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER.

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For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
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A VALUABLE BOOK,

For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.—1y.

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is unsurpassed by any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,—1y.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, April 24, 1861.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin H. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 600 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 11, 1861.

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Subscription to the Relief Fund

The County Commissioners having acted under the Act of Assembly for the relief of the families of the soldiers, the Committee appointed by the citizens of Huntingdon, who subscribed for that purpose, would request the subscribers to that fund, to meet at Court House on FRIDAY evening next, at 8 o'clock, to examine the account of the Committee, and dispose of the balance of the first instalment, remaining in their hands.

By order of Committee,
DAVID SNARE, *Treasurer.*
Huntingdon, June 11, 1861.

☞ A Convention is to meet in Wheeling, Va., to-day, for the purpose of adopting measures to counteract the proceedings of the disunionists, and re-instate the Old Dominion once more in the Union. Thirty-five counties will be represented, comprising the wealth, enterprise and industry of the Western part of that State. It is currently believed that one of the first acts of the Convention will be to depose Gov. Letcher, and provide for the election of a patriot and true Virginian as his successor.

☞ Capt. B. F. MILLER, of the "Standing Stone Guards" arrived home on Sunday morning last, on furlough for ten days. The Capt. has not been well for some time since the removal of the company to Alexandria, where the secessionists managed to give him and First Lieut. McCabe a dose of poison. McCabe speedily recovered, but the Captain is still suffering from its effects. He reports the "boys" under his command with two or three exceptions, enjoying good health, and anxious for a fight. He will leave for Camp on Friday next.

THE NEW CAR.—On Saturday last we received an invitation to take a ride over the Broad Top Road in the new car, the "Little Giant," just put upon the road for trial. We gave a description of the car some weeks ago, and now merely notice its arrival.—It makes good time, and is a neat affair—just the thing we think, for carrying passengers over the road.

LEFT FOR PITTSBURG.—The "Hopewell Rifles," Capt. John Eichelberger, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and left for Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, at 5 o'clock P. M., the same day.

NEW SCHEDULE.—A new schedule has gone into operation on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. See advertisement in our next.

A NEW STYLE OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Funeral of Judge Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 7.—To-day business throughout the city was generally suspended, and the Board of Trade adjourned yesterday until Saturday.—The banks, jobbing houses, and dry goods stores were all closed. The streets at an early hour in the vicinity of the line of the procession were densely thronged with people, large numbers of whom arrived from the country by the early trains.

At eleven o'clock, amid the tolling of bells and firing of minute guns, the procession moved from Bryan Hall, (where, since Tuesday, the remains of *Judge Douglas had lain in state,*) through Clark and Lake streets to Michigan avenue, thence to Cottage Grove.

The procession was about two miles in lenth, and occupied an hour in passing any given point. At a low estimate, it comprised ten thousand persons, including the military, the Governor of the State, the officers and members of the Legislature, the Medical profession, Masonic fraternity, Mercantile Association, Fire Department, Typographical Union, all the benevolent societies etc., the whole forming one of the most impressive funeral cortoges ever witnessed.

At the Grove, the services were conducted by Bishop Duggan, who delivered a brief but eloquent eulogy on the character of the illustrious deceased.

Despatches were received from various towns, indicating a suspension of business and other demonstrations of respect throughout the State.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Army at Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 7.—The southward march of the army collected at this point commenced this morning at eight o'clock, in splendid order and brilliant appearance. As the head of the column left the camp, the scene was animated and imposing—the citizens cheering, and the soldiers responding, while the feeling of both troops and commanders was full of hope, animation and courage.

The column extended along a line of six miles. The troops spread along this column consisted of a portion of the Second Regiment of United States Cavalry; the First City Troop of Philadelphia; Capt. Doubleday's command from Fort Sumpter; Capt. McMullin's Rangers of Philadelphia, and the Sixth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded respectively by Col. Nagle, Col. Ballier and Col. Dare. The line moved precisely at eight o'clock this morning.

It is expected that the troops will encamp at Greencastle to-night, a distance of eleven miles from Chambersburg, and within a few miles of the Maryland line. The march to-morrow will be to Hagerstown.

The movement of the remaining force here is not known positively, but it is understood all will be ordered hence to the south in a few days.

Later from Phillippi.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Commercial* says that Col. Kelly was much better last night, and there is much to encourage the hopes of his recovery.

Three companies of the Fifteenth Regiment, three of the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, and three of the Sixth Indiana, with two pieces of artillery, advanced on Phillippi last night, making the force there about 3,000.

The rebels are probably in force at Beverly, to which point they fell back, from Phillippi. Over five hundred stand of arms and fifty horses, with wagons, were taken at Phillippi. Fifteen bodies have been found in a thicket, near Phillippi. After the fight, the rebels *hid there, and the Indiana* troops, without knowing the fact, discharged their Minnie rifles into the bushes to clear them.

Rebel Camp Dispersed in Kentucky.

CAIRO, June 8.—Gen. Prentiss, having learned that some Kentucky Secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, Kentucky, ten miles from here, sent two companies to that place; but when they arrived, the enemy had fled.

Col. Wickliffe, who represents Kentucky in a semi-official capacity, visited Gen. Prentiss yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against this invasion of Kentucky soil. Gen. Prentiss showed several letters from the western part of the State, asking protection from ruffianism, and declared that it was his intention to send troops in whatever direction and upon such soil as his Government ordered.

Israel Blanchard, another secession sympathiser, living near Carondale, has been arrested and sent to Springfield to be tried for treason.

Later from Williamsport.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—A correspondent from Williamsport, who has *shown himself to be a most careful and* truthful man, states that a number of the Virginia companies at Harper's Ferry, have been disbanded, and that most of the soldiers that went from Berkely have returned to their homes. A deserter, who had just arrived at Williamsport, declared that the desertions have reduced some of the companies to about one half of their original number.

Two boys of Williamsport, about seventeen years of age, were this morning induced to cross the river by two men, representing themselves as Union men desiring to escape. The moment the boys crossed the river, their boat was seized by hidden soldiers and broken to pieces. The boys were then carried off to the rebel camp.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

FREDERICK, June 8.—An intelligent gentleman from Harper's Ferry, reports that Jeff. Davis was expected there to-morrow, to complete the state of preparations for an attack, which is eagerly expected. He represents that indications are not at all favorable for an evacuation. New troops are constantly arriving. Fifteen hundred reached there last night from the interior of Virginia.

Provisions were abundant, and the men cheerful. The strictest discipline is maintained.

Our informant was not allowed to speak to the soldiers except in the presence of officers.

Another and Different Report.

BALTIMORE June 8.—A Baltimore deserter from Harper's Ferry has arrived here. He represents a deplorable state of affairs there. He says there is no discipline, the men only half armed, and that food is only obtained by scramble, fight or foraging. Half of the force are watching the opportunity to desert, and he ridicules the idea of their being in condition to repel the force now approaching from Chambersburg. He thinks that secession has played out in that part of Virginia, and that the place will be evacuated.

Advance of the Federal Troops to Harper's Ferry.---Movement of the Rebels.

HAGERSTOWN June 8.—The advance brigade of Federal troops, under General Thomas, reached Greencastle, thirteen miles south of Chambersburg, last night. This column expects to reach this place *to-night,* and four brigades are to be pushed forward in rapid succession. The advance column will probably encamp at the fair grounds, one mile below here, on the Williamsport road. Another column will be pushed forward to the South.

Everything looks like decisive action on the line of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry. The rebel pickets still occupy the position opposite Williamsport. The news from the Ferry to-day is that the rebels have the Shepherdstown bridge mined, and ready to blow up at a moment's notice.

HAGERSTOWN, June 9.—No troops from Chambersburg have reached either this point or Williamsport today. The Confederate pickets were seen to-day from Williamsport by means of a glass. Their number was 53. Horses were discovered picketed half a mile beyond the river on the crest of the hill. The observer judged the number of rebels in the neighborhood to be about 200. The largest body is encamped at Falling Waters, five miles below. Every ford is strictly guarded, and the rebels have seized and broken up every skiff on the river they could get. As soon as the river falls there will be fifty fords of easy access for infantry and cavalry, and the passage of the Potomac cannot be prevented.

Reliable intelligence from Harper's Ferry on Thursday says there has been no change of position literally.—The number of troops is put down, from half a dozen sources, at 12,000, but the correspondent believes it to be about 9,000.

The news to-day confirms the report that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Sheppardstown, have been mined, and that trains of gunpowder are laid from the middle piers in water-proof cases, with long fuses attached.

The writer has seen eleven deserters from Harper's Ferry, Sheppardstown, and Martinsburg to-day. They escaped across the Potomac last night.

Fifty Virginians, at Williamsport, (Union men,) are awaiting the advance of the Federal troops to enable them to return to their homes.

The rebels have destroyed Dam No. 5, on the Potomac, eight miles above Williamsport to-day, to prevent the construction of boat-bridges on its breast for the passage of the Federal troops, and it is expected they will destroy Dam No. 4, nine miles below Williamsport to-night. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal men are very indignant, and large numbers of them will join the Federal forces.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 8.—The vote in this city for separation and representation, was 3,093; against it, 249. Eleven other districts in this county gave 2,393 for separation and representation, and 88 against it. In Memphis the vote stood 5,608 for separation, 4 for no representation, and 5 for Union. The interior, as far as heard from, is nearly unanimous, and the State is largely for Secession.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—At Clarksville, Tenn., the vote to-day on separation and representation was 561 against *one* for separation. The vote was unanimous in three precincts.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—Two prisoners were captured yesterday by four privates of company C, of the Michigan regiment, a mile this side of Berks station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and thirteen miles from this point. One of the prisoners was a corporal in a cavalry company, and the other a private in the Governor's Mounted Guard from Richmond. The Michigan men, while scouting, approached Berks station, when they saw a number of stacks of muskets and put back. They were seen and pursued by the two cavalry men, but sought refuge in ambush and succeeded in capturing their pursuers. The prisoners were brought to town and treated with exceeding kindness. Their names are Dr. Thomas M. Fleming and Samuel Green.

Seven thousand yards of cassinet and other military goods were seized at the Adams Express office to-day, consigned to the Point of Rocks, *via* the Alexandria, Hampshire, and Loudon Railroad, valued at about $10,000. The seizure of goods in this vicinity belonging to the rebel will almost pay the expenses of the expedition.

The first issue of the soldiers' newspaper by the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment appeared this evening. It is printed in fine style, on the old Alexandria *Sentinel* press, and is full of interesting information regarding the condition of the soldiers, &c. It is edited by Lieutenant Ely, of Lebanon county. Several of its columns are devoted to German literature.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the *Commercial* says: There are still two regiments here of the first and six of the second levy, all well armed and uniformed, and will compare favorably with any troops in the field, all anxious to go forth to the war, and are expecting marching orders soon. The 12th Regiment of State troops, Col. John M. Wallace, paraded the streets yesterday. Four weeks ago these men were at their homes, and are now ready for marching orders, fully equipped and well drilled. Quarter master Vaien left last night for New York and Montreal, to close a contract for 4,000 Minie rifles.

Over one hundred companies have organized under the new militia law, and are being armed and equipped in good style.

Great Movements Towards Harper's Ferry---A Balloon for Reconnoitering Purposes Tested.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Rhode Island regiments break up their camps at midnight and leave per railroad in the direction of Harper's Ferry early to-morrow morning. Their marine battery was to-night brought into the city, taken to the railroad depot, unlimbered and loaded on the train, together with the artillery horses and those belonging to the full staff, at 6 o'clock this evening. Professor Allen, of Rhode Island, this afternoon brought into the city a large balloon which he inflated from the city gaspipe at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fourth street, and afterwards loaded it down with sand bags for more convenient transportation to the Rhode Island camp, about one mile north of the capitol, at which place a cord five thousand feet long was attached to the basket and an experimental excursion made to that height.

The balloon is for immediate reconnoitering purposes, and it is said that he will start on his aerial voyage early to-morrow morning.

At 6 o'clock this morning a full company of the New York Second regiment arrived and joined their companies; also, a large detachment for the New York Ninth.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—No advance on Harper's Ferry by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is intended, as the condition of the road and the bridges would make it a tedious as well as difficult business.

The Regiments that left here this morning go by Chambersburg. Some troops will be sent to Frederick, Md., to protect the Union men at the election on Thursday, as there are intimations of an intended attempt to depose Gov. Hicks and establish a provisional Government, by the Legislature now sitting there.

The non-payment of the troops, which is exciting some comment, is caused by the absence of the necessary pay rolls. There is no lack of money or of a disposition on the part of the Government to pay them. So soon as the requisite forms can be complied with, this temporary inconvenience will be remedied.

Gen. Cadwalader was relieved of his command in Baltimore for the purpose of taking the more responsible command of the expedition to Harper's Ferry, which began its movement on Saturday night.

The Rhode Island Marine Artillery, with their fine battery of 6 rifled guns, with horses, caissons and everything complete for service, have gone by way of Baltimore, York, Harrisburg and Chambersburg to Hagerstown, where they will join the expedition to Harper's Ferry.

Rebel Account of the Phillippi Affair.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—The *Commercial's* special reporter at Grafton, says reports from the Cheat Mountain Pass, state that the rebels are entrenched there. There are also a few at Beverly and in camp at Fultonsville, but they are greatly demoralized, and companies are disbanding. They report that 10,000 Abolitionists came down upon them at Phillippi, that they cut their way through them, killing 1,000 men. They admitted at Beverly a loss of 30 men on their side.

A prominent Secessionists was shot in Randolph county on Friday, while warning the Union men to obey Gov. Letcher's instruction.

CINCINNATI June 10.—A special dispatch from Grafton to the *Commercial,* says the Eleventh Indiana Regiment (Zouaves) passed through there towards Cumberland, yesterday, where they will join Gen. Patterson's command.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special despatches to The Press.]

Late from Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A reliable gentleman, whose name is prudently withheld, but in whose statements implicit reliance is placed here, was at Harper's Ferry within twenty-four hours. He was informed that Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Wigfall had been at Harper's Ferry within a few days. From an acquaintance whom he found, and between himself and whom a mutual confidence has long since been established, he gathered some facts: The troops are in hourly anticipation of an attack from the Union forces. They were apprehensive of approaches from different quarters, and if the road to Manassas Junction should be taken from their control, they would, if overcome in an engagement, all become prisoners.

The supply of rations to the troops was very irregular; sometimes for two or three days there was abundance, but the other part of the week was often passed without a regular meal at mess hours. Many of the privates were deserting, and a feeling of probable defeat dampened the ardor of the men.

It is the opinion of some of our experienced military officers here that the troops will attempt to evacuate Harper's Ferry on the approach of the Federal troops; but the very fact of their retreat being cut off will suggest to them the necessity of a desperate struggle for victory.

Arrest of Mobo Spies.

Friday morning, in the early gray of day, a number of men in the Sixty-ninth left Fort Corcoran to bring in their oxen. They espied a band of men in the distance, making observations. Information was sent to the fort, and a detachment sent out, who surrounded and captured five men.—They were brought in and handed over to General Mansfield.

Policy of General Scott.

The experienced veteran, who directs and controls the military movements of the day said to a confidential friend, within a few days, that peace would be restored to the whole country and the country restored to its legitimate proportions by the return of May month in 1862. His movements now in regard to Virginia evidently indicate a grand *coup de grace* that will decide the supremacy of military power in that State. The advance of troops from three or more points upon Harper's Ferry, the complete preparation of Gen. Butler's column to make an advance upon Norfolk, and General McDowell's column now prepared for advancing upon Manassas Junction, suggests a grand simultaneous movement upon these important points, that will decide the supremacy and control in that State.

Military Movements.

Nearly one hundred army wagons arrived by trains yesterday. Immediately on arrival men commenced putting them together. This morning a large number of them were loaded up with provisions and sent out of the city, some of them to the camps in Virginia, and others apparently for a more distant point.

A company of U. S. Cavalry paraded the city at an early hour and passed into Virginia. They carried rations and provender.

The State of Missouri is detached from the Department of the West, and incorporated into that now under the command of Gen. McClellan.

But for the depredations of certain volunteers on private property in Hampton, and for miles around, as well as in Fairfax county, it is represented here that the Union feeling in Virginia would have been considerably strengthened. Efforts are now being made to remedy the just complaints, and to assure the inhabitants of protection.

Troops in and Near the City.

Thirty-six full regiments, a number of battalions and companies, and five artillery corps, independent of the artillery connected with regiments, have arrived in Washington since the 18th day of April, led by the pioneer regiment, the 25th Pennsylvania, Colonel Cake. Of these about 22,000 are in Washington and suberbs, and at the Relay House.

The steamer *Ice Boat* is freighted with shot, and, with steam up, is ready for a move at a moment's notice. She has been under sailing orders for several days.

IN GREAT DEMAND—The Union envelopes and paper printed at the "Globe" job office, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where also can be found all the latest and handsomest styles of Union breast-pins for ladies and gentlemen, coat and shawl pins, badges and flags.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Particulars of the Fight at Phillippi.

GRAFTON, Monday night, June 3.—The excitement has been intense here all day, about the action at Phillippi, of which you are already apprised by telegraph. Ever since about 11 o'clock this morning, persons have been coming in from the scene of action and at each new arrival eager crowds would gather around to hear the latest version of the fight. Every one tells the story a little different, and it is exceedingly difficult at this time to get an absolutely accurate account of the affair. Mr. Burdett came in from Phillippi this evening, and from him and others I have gleaned a tolerably clear statement.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock four regiments left here, in two divisions. One consisting of the first Virginia Regiment, part of the Ohio Sixteenth, and the Indiana Seventh, under command of Col. Kelley; the other the Indiana Ninth and the Ohio Fourteenth, commanded by Col. Lander; of Iddian fighting, wagon road and Potter and Pryor duel notoriety. Col. Kelley's division moved east by railroad, to Thornton, a small way station, five miles distant from here. Thence they marched to Phillippi, a distance of twenty-two miles. The Indiana regiment moved out the N. W. Va. R. R. to Webster, where they were joined by the Ohio Fourteenth, from which place they pushed forward on foot to Phillippi, twelve miles distant.

The march of the two divisions was performed last night through darkness, rain and mud. It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went bravely through it unshrinkingly and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet till the grey dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy.

Col. Lander reports as they neared Phillippi, they were discovered by a woman, who fired at him twice, and who sent her little boy across the hills (as he afterwards found) to apprise the enemy of their approach. He arrived on the hill across the river, from and below Phillippi, and commanding the town and the encampment, (just below the town) a little before daylight this morning. They at once planted two pieces of artillery on the brow of the hill, just above the camp, and prepared to open on them when the time arrived. Four o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Col. Kelley was to attack them in the rear and cut off their retreat, while Col. Lander would assault them in front. But Col. Kelley's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of their forced march of twenty-two miles; and in addition to this they missed their point, and instead of coming in on the Beverly road, above Phillippi, and effectually cutting off all retreat, they came in, when they did come, just below the town.

When the day began to dawn upon the impatient forces of Col. Lander, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm and preparing for a fight. The hour appointed for the attack came and passed, but Col. Kelley's division had not arrived. Impatient to begin the attack, and fearful that the rascals, almost within his grasp, should escape without smelling powder, Col. Lander ordered the artillery to begin the attack, and at a quarter past four the guns were unlimbered and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp, less than a quarter of a mile away. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Col. Kelley, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river below the camp, and comprehending the condition of affairs, they rushed forward at once in the direction of the camp. Meanwhile the battery having after the first shot or two, got the accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing through tents and houses at a fearful rate. This the chivalry could not stand; and they scattered like rats from a burning barn. They had no time to retreat in order. They didn't even retreat at all—they ran, fled most ingloriously—ran like sheep in every direction that promised safety, after firing a random and scattering volley which did no damage whatever. Col. Kelley's command was close after, the Virginia troops in advanae, the Henry Clay Guards in front and Col. Kelley and Capt. Fordyee leading. At the same time Col. Lander's force came rushing down the hill to the bridge, and they all put out after the fugitives yelling like Indians.

But the legs of the fugitive chivalry served them too well and they could not be overtaken by our already exhausted men, who, after chasing them a couple of miles, returned to the evacuated camp, to learn the painful fact that their victory, though complete, was dearly, too dearly, bought. Col. Kelley, who, with a bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, was rallying his men in the upper part of the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell by a shot from a foe concealed either behind a fence or in a house; some say the assailant fired from behind a wagon others that Col. Kelley was pressing him hard, with a view of capturing him when he wheeled and fired. This is not substantiated. At any rate, the shot was fired after the engagement was over, and was just such a piece of assassination as that by which fell the loved and lamented Ellsworth. The assassin was an assistant quarter-master in the Confederate force. His name is Simms, and he hails from Chesterfield, across the river from Richmond. He was immediately seized, and it is a great wonder they didn't make mince-meat of him instanter. The pistol with which he shot Col. Kelley is an old fashioned Virginia horse pistol, carrying a very large ball and inflicting a dangerous wound:—The ball entered the left breast, and passing clear through lodged beneath the skin; just underneath the shoulder blade. It has been extracted, and every attention of the highest medical and surgical skill is lavished upon the wounded officer. If human skill can save him he will be saved, but if he is beyond the reach of human aid, he will die, as he said to-day to a friend who bent over his couch, in a just and glorious cause, "I expect I shall have to die," said the wounded Colonel; "I would be glad to live if it might be, that I might do something for my country, but if it cannot be, I shall have, at least, the consolation of knowing that I fell in a just cause."

In the grey uncertain light of the morning it was impossible to tell anything about the loss of the enemy, as they carried away in their flight whatever killed and wounded they have had. They will bury them secretly, I suppose, as they did on Sullivan's Island. It is very certain that somebody was hurt, and right badly, too. A leg, which had been torn off by a cannon ball, was picked up in the camp. There was a great deal of blood upon the ground, and all along the road in the direction of the flight, on the fences, and on everything in the way of the indiscriminate retreat. Hats, blankets, cloaks, and every immaginable description of luggage, were scattered along the road for more than a mile. I saw one of the Secession hats, with a veritable cockade, which a chap was wearing around town to-day with a great deal of gusto. The hat and epaulets of Colonel Porterfield, the Secession commander, were picked up in the road. The rebels left behind some forty horses, all their provisions, their baggage and camp equipage, and a good many handsome uniforms, together with some 440 stand of arms, all of which fell into the hands of the victors. Several prisoners were taken besides Simms—among them D. M. Auvil, Prosecuting Attorney, and the long looked for taken at last, Colonel Willy, of burnt bridge fame. He professes to be terribly unwell, and he ought to be if he fully appreciates his situation. Capt. Robison, of the Logan Guards, had the honor of making the capture. Col. Willey's commission from the Confederate authorities, with some interesting correspondence, was found upon his person. Several hats, apparently belonging to officers, were picked up, and a horse and buggy, belonging to B. F. Martin, a Pruntytown lawyer and defeated Secession candidate for the Legislature, were part of the spoils.—Thomas Surghner, "the inimitable Tom," as Bill Cooper used to style him "Capt. of the Barbour forces," as he styles himself, and late editor of the Barbour *Jeffersonian,* at the approach of danger, made tracks; he ran with all the speed the shortness of his legs would permit, and as fear lent him wings, he managed to get out of harm's way.

The American flag has taken the place of the Secession emblem in all the houses of Phillippi. Several of these piratical flags were captured.—The people were coming in from the country, and expressing their gladness at the change of colors.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

In my letter of yesterday I referred to the manner in which the leaders of the Southern conspiracy treated the persons who fell under their suspicion or displeasure: and you have doubtless by this time received the details of the hanging of an American citizen, Mr. Williams, by order of the traitor, Gen. Johnston, who is in command of the rebel troops now quartered at Harper's Ferry. The charge against Williams was that of being a spy; without having an opportunity to write to his friends, or any other trial but that of a drum head courtmartial, he was ushered into eternity.

The toleration of the Government in regard to those who fall into its hands, and known to be the enemies of the Government, contrasts significantly with the savage and inhuman barbarities of the traitors. Has not forbearance on our part entirely ceased to be a virtue? Is it not time that we should make our mark upon the next one of these malignants that may happen to be captured? I do not advise unnecessary bloshed, but I demand that the men who commenced this war upon civilization and freedom, by raising the banner of slavery and repudiation, should be admonished by some signal example. Look at Baltimore, where known traitors parade the streets, and boast that they cannot be held by the Federal Government, and defy it to take them.—Even inspired by patriotic motives, Gen. Cadwalader puts in irons an attainted traitor like Merryman, and when the Secretary of War directs the United States marshal to close establishments manufacturing and selling gunpowder and arms to the Southern Confederacy, the Baltimore *Sun* howls like a fiend at the heels of the Government, and candidates for Congress address themselves to the people, boldly taking ground against the constituted authorities, and in favor of the Southern revolt.

As yet not a single demonstration has been made by the Government against the men arrested as spies, and known to be in complicity with the Disunion traitors. Ross Winans was released, Addison was released, ex-Governor Pratt, and many others of the same stripe, after having been chught and known to be hostile to the Union, have been turned loose to recommence their efforts against the Government. Do not understand me as complaining of all this. It is the leniency and the charity of the strong for the weak—of the upright to the deluded. But the time has come when an example should be made, and when traitors should be taught that they have passed beyond the bounds of endurance.

The telegraph *coup d'etat,* under the auspices of the War Department, by which a vast amount of secret intelligence, exposing the designs of the Disunionists and their sympathizers, has been made public, will end in some strange revelations. Nearly eight weeks ago a high respectable gentleman apprised the Administration, upon authority he could not reveal, that one of the most prominent appointees of the President had been in telegraphic communication with the traitors at Charleston. He gave the name of the appointee, and yet, from motives highly honorable, the Senate was permitted to act upon the nomination of the President, and confirmed it. Since the capture of the telegraphic despatches, however, the information referred to, has turned out to have been well founded, and now the appointee referred to will be recalled. Happily, he has gone to a court at which he can do no mischief; and when he returns, will doubtless take care to avoid the generous Government that he betrayed while eagerly asking and greedily taking its favors.

☞ The runaway slaves asking for protection at Cairo are sent back.

Senator Douglas' Successor.

[From the Chicago (Republican) Tribune.]

Nothing but the danger which threatens the Republic would justify us in alluding at this time to the question of filling Judge Douglas' vacancy in the United States Senate. The task is an ungracious one; but the near approach of the special session of Congress, and the momentous character of the issues to be brought before it, conspire to render it an urgent necessity. That the place which the departed statesman occupied in the national councils cannot, in any true sense, be *filled,* all will agree; but we are called upon to meet the question now, and it behooves us to find the man who will most nearly come up to the standard of the excellence now about to be entombed, and invest him with the duties and dignities of the high office which Mr. Douglas has so long and so ably filled.

The Constitution imposes upon Gov. Yates the delicate task of filling the vacancy until such time as the Legislature shall meet and exercise its functions in the premises. The term for which his appointee would, naturally hold the office is a year and a half, or until the regular session of 1863. We doubt not that the propriety of selecting a political friend of the deceased Senator has already suggested itself with due force to the Governor. We think that all considerations of the public weal require the appointment of a Democrat, holding the views of Senator Douglas, to the vacancy. It is true that the Republicans have the power both in the Executive and Legislative departments of the State Government. But it is equally true that parties and partisanship have mainly been blown to the winds by the great events of the past forty days. It is equally true that the party of which Mr. Douglas was the acknowledged chieftain came up manfully and squarely to the patriotic work set before them by the Governor in the recent session of the Legislature. If the Republicans constitute the right wing of the great army of the Union, the Democrats constitute the left wing. Neither can advance successfully without the other. If we who happen to have the power acquired in past contests are sincere in our protestations of buried animosity—if we believe in our declarations that old issues are obliterated—what more fitting time than the present to prove it? What more favorable opportunity to secure the work which Senator Douglas began? What more substantial evidence can we give of our sincerity and harmony than by placing a Douglas Democrat in the Senatorial chair, vacated by the untimely death of Senator Douglas himself?

It strikes us that these arguments are unanswerable. We have no personal choice to express. If we had any, it would probably be for some one of the able Republican generals with whom we have labored in past contests. But we forego all such preferences in obedience to what seems to us an imperative public duty. The 160,000 Illinoisans who cast their votes for Mr. Douglas last fall, and who are now nearly unanimous in their zeal for the maintenance of the Union and the support of the government, are justly entitled to a representative in the Senate of the United States. And if there were any constitutional way in which they might indicate their choice, they should be allowed to name the man. But the whole question, we are convinced, is in good hands, and we doubt not the action of Gov. Yates in the premises will meet the hearty commendation of the people.

Murder of the Innocents.

By the hands of a private individual, who has just escaped from a Secession mob in Knoxville, Tenn., we have received a note from a well informed and credible person in that city. In his note is an account of the most wicked and wanton outrage that has yet been perpetrated in this war. An avowed Union man in Knoxville had refused to submit to the dictation of the mob, and, to make his refusal the more pointed, he sent word to the ringleader of the mob that he would never take down a Union flag that floated over his house, and would never allow any one else to do it. The mob immediately set up a barbarous yell, and started off for the offender. At the gate of the house, a little girl, three years age, was seen at play, and one of the gang, on being told that she was the daughter of the object of their murderous mission, picked a stone from the *ground and threw it at the child's* head, killing it instantly. In the annals of even the Sepoy insurrection, no deed more wantonly cruel than this can be found. Can it be that the people of Tennessee will not themselves avenge this little girl's death?—*Chicago Post.*

A Secessionist Shot at Williamsport, Maryland.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 6.—Clinton Reutch, a wealthy Secessionists, was shot last night by a Union man living at Williamsport, Md. Reutch boasted that he could whip any Union man living. After his death, a pass, signed by his brother, a prominent Secessionist of Maryland, was found on his person, accrediting him to Captain Doyle, an officer of the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 10.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.25@5.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00@5.50
Rye Flour	$3.50
Corn Meal	$3.87½
Extra White Wheat	$1.40@1.48
Fair and Prime Red	$1.35@1.39
Rye	.65
Corn, prime Yellow	.64
Oats	.33
Clover seed, $ 64 lb	$4.00@4.75
Timothy	$2.75@2.87½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour, $ bbl	$3.75
Extra do $ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	.60
Corn	.50
Oats	.25
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	.10
Eggs	.7
Lard	.10
Hams	12½
Shoulder	.10
Sides	.10
Tallow	11½

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